S7155-2

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JULY, 1990

IN THIS ISSUE:

EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW
PAGE 1

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS
PAGE 6

AGRICULTURAL NEWS
PAGE 9

*PUBLICATION NOTICE
FOLLOWING INDEX

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
ROBERT E. "JACK" DAVID, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(803) 737-2617

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION
P.O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	5
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	14
3	Productivity Index	15
4	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	17, 18
5	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	19, 20
6	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina	21, 22
7	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	23, 24
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston and Anderson Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	25
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Florence Metropolitan Statistical Area by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	26
10	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	27, 28
11	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	29
12	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries in South Carolina's Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas	30, 31
13	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	32
14	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	33
15	Labor Force and Unemployment for Selected Cities in South Carolina	34

EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT FALLS IN JULY

The state's nonfarm employment level dropped 19,100 to 1,546,200 as the economy appeared to be showing signs of sluggishness. Private sector positions declined for the first time during July since 1987. Seasonal job losses in education, along with unpaid vacations and plant closings in manufacturing led to the downturn. As a result, South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed from 4.9% to 5.3% in July, the third consecutive monthly increase. The state's unemployment rate, however, remained below the national rate of 5.5% for July. Public employment in the state decreased 16,200 to 270,800 as educational job losses topped 16,900 during the month, 13,000 of which were female employees. In total, nonfarm female employment fell 14,400 to 729,600 in July. Other than schools, state government jobs were down 200 while other local government employment registered a moderate gain of 600. The federal job count edged up 300 to 51,100 with increases in defense and nondefense positions.

PRIVATE SECTOR REGISTERS LOSSES

In the private sector, manufacturing employment recorded its sharpest July decline since 1980, dropping 4,500 to 384,700. Females accounted for 78% or 3,500 of the positions lost during the month. Nondurable goods led the downturn in manufacturing with a loss of 3,300 jobs, largely attributed to a combination of unpaid vacations and permanent plant closings. Within nondurables, the apparel and textile industries lost 2,000 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. Durable goods, down 1,200 were affected more by unpaid vacations, and temporary layoffs because of a slower economy. The state's manufacturing workweek decreased 0.2 hour to 40.6 hours; however, average hourly earnings rose $0.03 to $8.88. Nationally, the manufacturing workweek was down 0.6 hour to 40.5 while hourly earnings experienced a $0.04 gain. South Carolina's manufacturing productivity index also fell for the first time in three months, a 1.9 point drop from 106.0 in June. Productivity in durable and nondurable goods was down 2.4 and 1.7 points, respectively. The apparel division recorded the sharpest output reduction of 5.5 points during the month.

PRIVATE SECTOR REGISTERS LOSSES (Continued)

Construction employment across the state posted its first July loss after two years of expansion, down 800 responding to a slowdown in general building activity. Special trade contractors also reduced their payrolls by 100 from the previous month.

Joblessness in three of the states' four coastal resort areas rose in July as tourism-related hiring tapered off from peak season levels. Unemployment rose sharply in Georgetown county from 6.1% to 7.8%. Horry county's jobless rate increased 0.3 of a percentage point to 5.1%. Beaufort county continued to hold the state's lowest unemployment rate, despite a slight upturn from 3.0 in June to 3.1% for July. Charleston county experienced a decline in unemployment attributed to the continual influx of visitors to the area in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo. Unemployment in Charleston county was down from 3.9% to 3.5% in July.

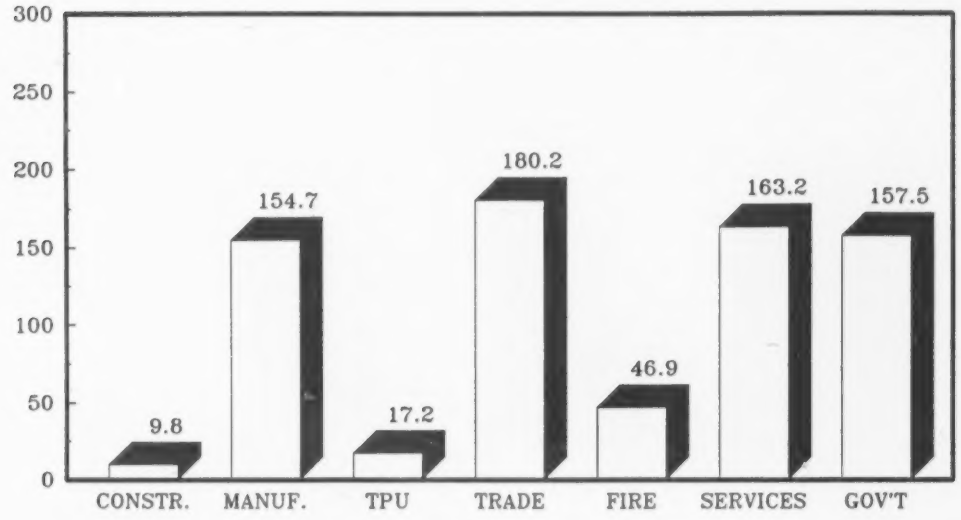
ALL-TIME HIGH EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

On the positive side, service employment climbed 1,200 to an all-time high of 293,000 on the strength of gains in membership organizations, social services, and miscellaneous repair services. Trade employment rose 600 to a new high of 355,200 in July. Within trade, retailers and wholesalers added 400 and 200 workers, respectively. Record high employment also occurred in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities.

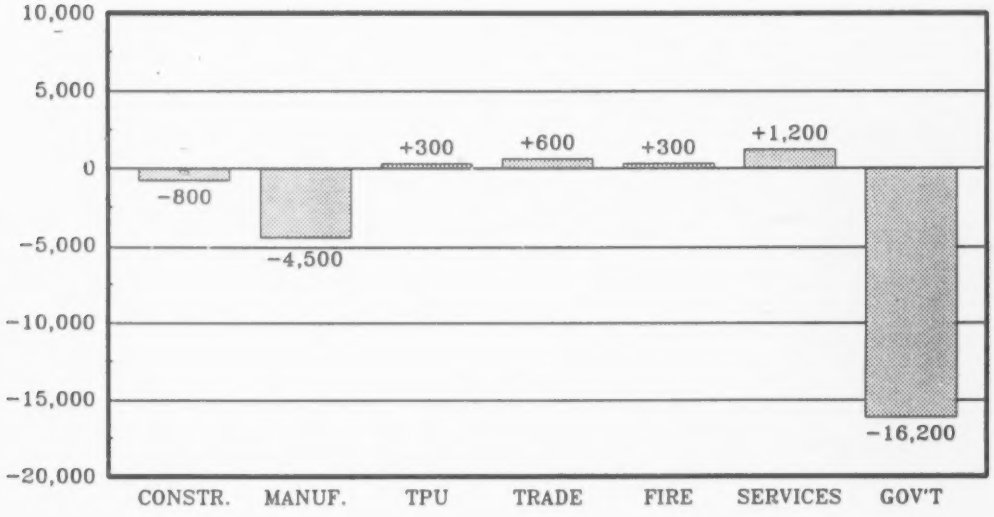
OUTLOOK

South Carolina's economy is expected to remain somewhat sluggish in August. Seasonal expansion should occur in the public sector as schools, colleges, and educational services gear up for the start of the academic year. The outlook for the private sector is uncertain with the slowing economy and the unknown effects of how the Middle East Crisis and possible oil shortages will affect industries within the state.

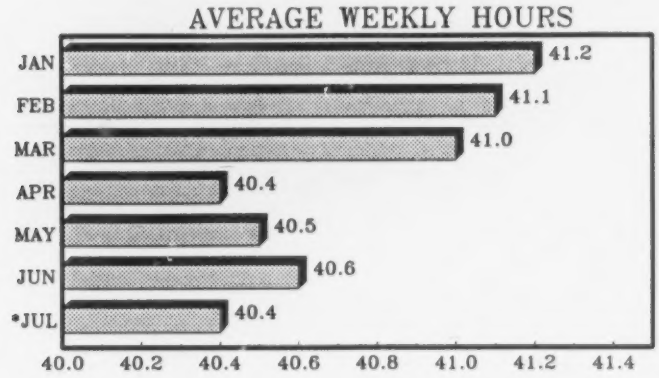
SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
JULY, 1990
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

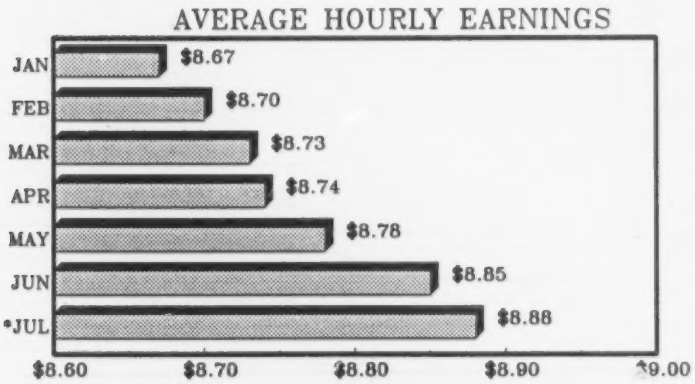


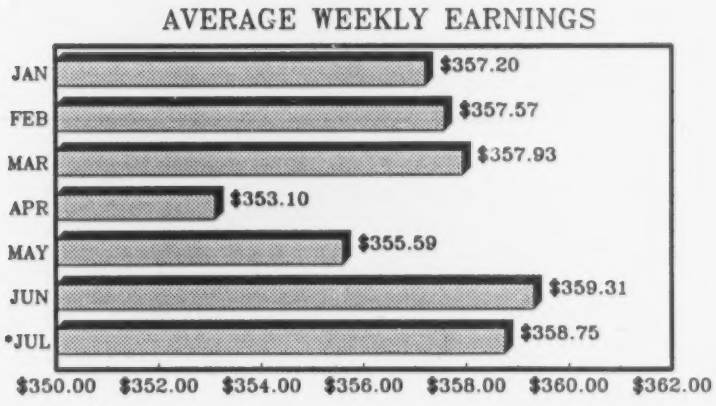
SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
NET CHANGE JUNE, 1990 TO JULY, 1990



SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS
JANUARY – JULY, 1990







*July Preliminary

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

July, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,770,900	1,784,300	1,700,100	1,750,700	1,751,200	1,679,900
Total Employment	1,677,600	1,697,200	1,619,100	1,655,900	1,673,700	1,597,400
Total Unemployment	93,300	87,100	81,000	94,800	77,500	82,500
Unemployment Rate	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.4	4.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	247,350	246,550	225,680	244,900	245,630	234,920
Total Employment	238,600	237,290	216,350	235,480	236,470	226,770
Total Unemployment	8,750	9,260	9,330	9,420	9,160	8,150
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	356,740	356,240	337,550
Total Employment	341,090	341,120	324,040
Total Unemployment	15,650	15,120	13,510
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.2	4.0

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	126,900	126,307	126,238	124,767	124,836	124,013
Total Employment	119,954	119,605	119,502	117,953	118,389	117,436
Total Unemployment	6,945	6,702	6,736	6,814	6,447	6,577
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)

South Carolina's metropolitan areas were hit hard by seasonal setbacks in educational positions and manufacturing layoffs in July, bringing employment down 11,900 across the three MSA's. The Greenville-Spartanburg area absorbed the largest decline over the month of 5,900, followed by Columbia and Charleston with losses of 4,700 and 1,300, respectively. The job cuts that occurred in July followed five months of widespread growth in the three MSA's, during which each area set all-time highs. Approximately 62% of the job losses across the state in July were in the metropolitan areas.

Of the 11,900 positions lost in the MSA's in July, 9,400 occurred in the public sector, primarily in state and local education. During the summer months, especially in July, much of the nonfaculty staff in the state's public schools and universities are laid off for the summer break. Some of the workers affected by these cutbacks include cafeteria workers, bus drivers, and maintenance workers. The setbacks registered in July were consistent with those seen in previous years.

The private sector also registered a decline in the MSA's in July losing a net of 2,500, all of which occurred in Greenville and Columbia. Charleston, due to continued demand from tourism, managed to post a 300 job increase. The major contributors to the private sector job losses were manufacturing (-1,000), services (-800), and construction (-400). The remaining major industries saw little or no movement over the month.

Over the recent months, manufacturing had seen a number of layoffs in the metropolitan areas, but most were concentrated in the textile and apparel industries. In July, however, while declines were still registered in these two industries, other industry groups also recorded significant drops. Examples were the 400 positions lost in metalworking machinery in Greenville and the 100 job setback in primary metal industries in Columbia. These latest layoffs may indicate that the state's manufacturing woes may be becoming more widespread.

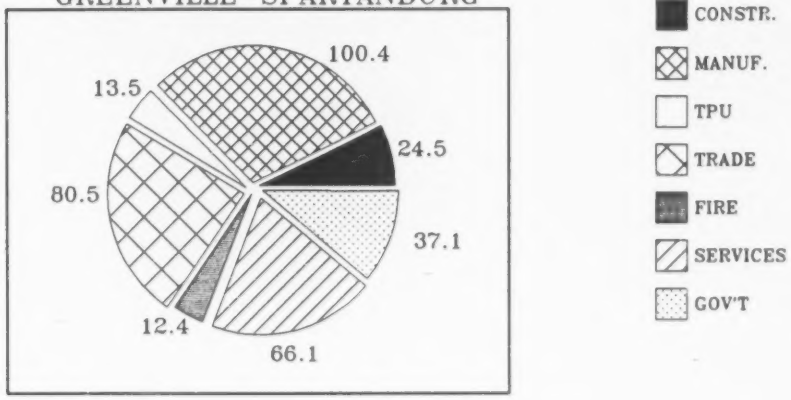
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)

The downturn in services in July was displayed in a number of industry groups as seasonal build-ups earlier in the summer began to slack off. Construction also saw declines in July as reflected by a slowdown of new building projects.

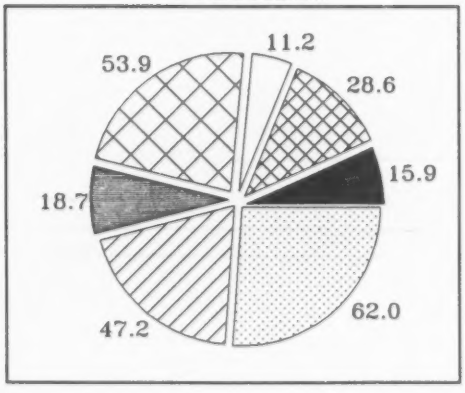
The counties in the three metropolitan areas of the state continued to post some of the lowest unemployment rates in the state in July, despite the employment losses mentioned previously. Dorchester and Charleston had the lowest rates of the eight metro area counties at 3.5%, while Pickens' 5.9% was the highest. County rates for the state ranged from 3.1% in Beaufort County to 12.5% for Chester County. The other MSA counties' unemployment rates were as follows: Berkeley (3.6%), Lexington (3.6%), Greenville (3.9%), Richland (4.0%), and Spartanburg (4.5%).

SOUTH CAROLINA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA EMPLOYMENT
JULY, 1990
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

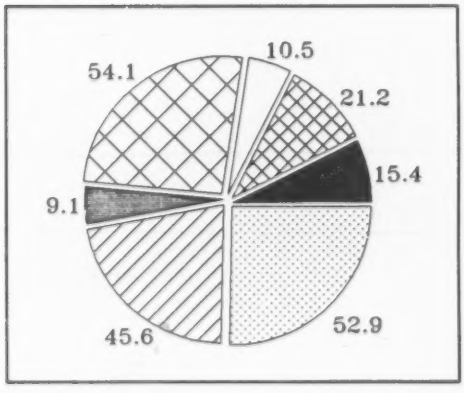
GREENVILLE–SPARTANBURG



COLUMBIA



CHARLESTON



SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Hot, dry weather conditions continued to take their toll on most of South Carolina's crops during July. However, farmers welcomed beneficial showers and cooler weather conditions by the weeks ending July 22 and July 29, 1990. Although the rains provided much needed relief to many crops, more rainfall is needed to keep crop conditions improving. By the last week in July, soil moisture ratings improved to 11% very short, 68% short, and 21% adequate. The average number of days available for field work was 5.8.

FIELD CROPS

The corn crop was maturing at a rapid pace with early harvest just getting underway. The condition of the crop remained poor to fair. The tobacco harvest was very active with the crop almost completely matured. Overall condition was rated as fair to good. The cotton crop condition improved to 7% poor, 83% fair, and 10% good. The peanut and sorghum conditions were rated as fair while sweet potatoes were rated as fair to good.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The statewide conditions of cantaloupes, watermelons, and peaches continued to be rated as fair, as harvesting of all three crops progressed at a better-than-normal pace. The tomato harvest made good progress with the crop condition rated fair. Apples and grapes were both rated in fair condition.

EMPLOYMENT

There were approximately **5,159** seasonal farm workers employed throughout South Carolina during July.

S.C. WEEKLY CROP STATISTICS
Week Ending July 29, 1990

Crop	Phase	Percent Completed Current	Year Ago
Cantaloupes	Harvested	80	76
Corn	Matured	66	31
Corn	Harvested	5	1
Cotton	Squaring	96	94
Peaches	Harvested	76	69
Sorghum	Harvested	5	5
Tobacco	Harvested	40	28
Watermelons	Harvested	85	74

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate rose a sharp 0.3 point to 5.5% in July . . . marking its highest level in two years, and the steepest climb since February, 1986. This was the latest of a number of economic indicators in the last few months that point to a deteriorating economy. Analysts speculate that these figures may prompt the Fed to lower interest rates aggressively to fuel the ailing economy. Approximately 219,000 fewer people were on the nation's payrolls in July than in the previous month. Census employment dragged these figures down considerably with a layoff of 160,000 workers, but private industry also saw cutbacks of 45,000. The strongest setback seen in the private sector was in construction which dropped 50,000 in July. Manufacturing also saw losses but not as sharp as in recent months. The remainder of the major industry groups - services; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities - saw either slight gains or remained the same in July. Through July, industry employment growth had not matched that that was seen throughout most of the 1980's.

The nation's factory workers' weekly pay fell $4.88 to $440.64 in July . . . while average hourly earnings rose $0.04 to $10.88. The difference in these two was the reduction in the workweek of 0.1 hour to a seasonally adjusted 40.9 hours. Overtime also fell 0.1 hour to 3.7 hours, after seasonal adjustment, over the month.

Housing starts fell for the sixth straight month in July . . . to an annual rate of 1,140,000, the lowest since September, 1982. The figures reinforce the idea that the housing industry is reaching a critical stage. Every region of the country except the West experienced a decline in housing starts in July.

Prices at the producer level fell 0.1% in July . . . prompting many economists to predict a lowering of interest rates by the Fed. These predictions, however, changed as the crisis in the Middle East caused oil prices to soar and inflation worries to abound. Many economic indicators point to an empending recession and the need for lower interest rates to spur the economy. However, future oil prices are bound to push inflation to dangerous levels and any lowering of interest rates would only fuel inflation, leaving the Fed in a precarious position. July's producer price figures were led by a 0.5% drop in energy costs and a steady hold on food costs. Prices of intermediate goods remained unchanged in July, while crude goods rose 0.6%. Excluding food and energy prices, the producer price index did not change in July.

Retail sales inched up 0.1% in July after rising 1.1% in June . . . and declining in the three previous months. Despite the slightly positive report for July, many economists see retailing as a troubled industry. Also, higher oil prices in the coming months are expected to take money out of consumers' pockets that would have been spent at retail stores. Declining sales were seen in cars, clothing, restaurants, and filling stations in July, while sales advanced in furniture, hardware, drugs, and general-merchandise stores.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.4% in July to 130.4 . . . making the annual rate for the first seven months of the year reach 5.8%. Analysts predict that the Middle East crisis and its effect on oil prices could push the annual rate to 7.0% by the end of the year. Regardless of how much the crisis affects consumer prices this year, inflation will more than likely be at its highest level in nine years. Excluding food and energy prices, consumer prices jumped 0.6% in July. Industries leading the rise in consumer prices over the month included tobacco, hotels and motels, medical, entertainment, and food.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

More than 78 million people in the United States pay so much for housing that they cannot afford basic necessities such as food, clothing, and medical care . . . according to Michael E. Stone, a community planning professor at the University of Massachusetts. This mammoth figure adds up to over one third of the nation's population. Stone says that poverty scales used by the government are outdated and understate the plight of America's larger families. Stone's "shelter poor" were 42% of all renters, 22% of all homeowners, and 80% of the renter households with incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 during 1987. A separate study by William Julius Wilson of the University of Chicago says that a major factor in the sharp increase in black urban unemployment is the decline in low skill and relatively high-paying manufacturing jobs in the Northeast and Midwest. Both of these reports suggest that the nation's poor are a much wider problem than government reports indicate and that the problem is growing.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0

July, 1990

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.88	$ 8.85	$ 8.55	$ 9.47	$ 9.47	$ 9.27
Average Weekly Earnings	$358.75	$359.31	$352.26	$376.91	$377.85	$365.24
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$275.12	$276.61	$283.17	$289.04	$290.88	$293.60

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.10	$ 9.10	$ 8.69	$ 8.79	$ 8.77	$ 8.37
Average Weekly Earnings	$381.29	$383.11	$358.03	$362.15	$362.20	$344.01
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$292.40	$294.93	$287.81	$277.72	$278.83	$276.54

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.88	$ 10.84	$ 10.47
Average Weekly Earnings	$440.64	$445.52	$424.04
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$337.91	$342.97	$357.84

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

July, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	104.1	106.0	107.9
Durable-Good Productivity Index	121.7	124.1	123.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	96.4	98.1	101.3
Textile Productivity Index	90.3	91.0	94.6
Apparel Productivity Index	83.1	88.6	92.8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

July, 1990

				Unadjusted percent change to July, 1990 from-	
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All items	130.4	129.9	118.5	+0.4	+4.8

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
Counselor	21	Motel Manager	48	12	Full / $14,400	Yes / Beaufort
Spinner Frame	60	None	N/A	12	Full / 12,480	No / Chester
Welding Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	Full / 36,000	Yes / Florence
Administrative Assistant	24	None	N/A	15	Full / 20,800	Yes / Gaffney
Accountant	23	None	N/A	16	Full / 20,000	Yes / Greenwood
Warehouse Manager	72	None	N/A	15	Full / 15,000	Yes / Hartsville
Clerk Typist	06	None	N/A	12	Full / 7,904	No / Kingstree
Employment Interviewer	14	None	N/A	14	Full / 16,000	No / Lancaster
Electronics Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	Full / 24,960	Yes / Marion
Industrial Engineer	10	None	N/A	16	Full / 26,000	No / Newberry
Systems Analyst	99	None	N/A	14	Full / 25,000	Yes / Rock Hill
Yarn Handler	05	Alternator Rebuilder	12	12	Full / 12,000	No / Spartanburg
Chief Programmer	99	Programmer	99	17	Full / 36,000	Yes / Sumter

* There are currently more than 78,291 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1546.2	1565.3	1499.5	-19.1	+46.7
Total Private.....	1275.4	1278.3	1247.9	- 2.9	+27.5
Mining.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Construction.....	102.4	103.2	94.5	- 0.8	+ 7.9
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building....	13.1	13.2	12.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction.....	3.8	3.7	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.3	9.5	9.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors.....	49.7	49.8	46.4	- 0.1	+ 3.3
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning.....	11.4	11.5	11.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Work.....	11.6	11.4	10.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5).....	384.7	389.2	389.8	- 4.5	- 5.1
Durable Goods.....	134.6	135.8	134.8	- 1.2	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods.....	250.1	253.4	255.0	- 3.3	- 4.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	65.5	65.2	64.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.1	20.0	20.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Water Transportation.....	3.0	3.4	3.2	- 0.4	- 0.2
Communications.....	13.0	12.6	12.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Telephone Communications.....	8.6	8.5	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.....	16.4	16.1	16.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Electric Services.....	9.8	9.7	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Combination Utility Services.....	4.1	4.0	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	355.2	354.6	347.0	+ 0.6	+ 8.2
Wholesale Trade.....	61.9	61.7	61.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods.....	34.9	34.7	34.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	10.3	10.2	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods.....	27.0	27.0	27.1	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products.....	9.2	9.3	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Groceries, General Line.....	4.1	4.2	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.....	4.0	3.9	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Retail Trade	293.3	292.9	285.3	+ 0.4	+ 8.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.6	12.8	12.2	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.9	6.9	6.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	38.5	38.4	36.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Food Stores	50.0	50.4	49.6	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Grocery Stores	46.7	47.2	46.6	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	72.8	72.5	70.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Depository Institutions	22.3	22.1	22.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Commercial Banks	14.8	14.6	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
National Commercial Banks	8.5	8.4	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.5	15.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	7.3	7.3	7.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Services	293.0	291.8	280.2	+ 1.2	+12.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.8	27.0	27.4	- 0.2	- 0.6
Health Services	58.9	58.7	54.8	+ 0.2	+ 4.1
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.4	11.4	11.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Hospitals	20.3	20.2	18.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Educational Services	17.3	18.5	17.8	- 1.2	- 0.5
Colleges and Universities	9.2	10.1	10.1	- 0.9	- 0.9
Total Government	270.8	287.0	251.6	-16.2	+19.2
Total Federal Government	51.1	50.8	40.5	+ 0.3	+10.6
Total State and Local Government	219.7	236.2	211.1	-16.5	+ 8.6
Total State Government	91.6	92.3	86.9	- 0.7	+ 4.7
State Government Education	34.8	35.3	31.3	- 0.5	+ 3.5
Other State Government	56.8	57.0	55.6	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Total Local Government	128.1	143.9	124.2	-15.8	+ 3.9
Local Government Education	62.3	78.7	62.1	-16.4	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	65.8	65.2	62.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Manufacturing	384.7	389.2	389.8	- 4.5	- 5.1
Durable Goods	134.6	135.8	134.8	- 1.2	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.9	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members.	4.0	4.0	4.2	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.3	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	3.0	3.5	+ 0.0	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.6	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	17.6	17.6	17.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.7	6.6	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	35.7	36.2	35.6	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	6.4	6.8	6.3	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.6	7.6	7.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	21.6	21.9	23.2	- 0.3	- 1.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.6	2.6	2.8	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	6.9	7.1	8.2	- 0.2	- 1.3
Transportation Equipment	11.0	11.3	10.6	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.7	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	250.1	253.4	255.0	- 3.3	- 4.9
Food and Kindred Products	16.2	16.2	16.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Meat Products	6.3	6.2	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.9	2.9	2.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	102.3	103.3	105.5	- 1.0	- 3.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.2	26.2	28.0	+ 0.0	- 1.8
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	26.2	26.4	27.8	- 0.2	- 1.6
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.8	9.7	- 0.2	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.7	17.1	14.3	- 0.4	+ 2.4
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.7	9.7	7.7	+ 0.0	+ 2.0
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.1	6.5	5.9	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.6	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.8	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	41.1	43.1	43.2	- 2.0	- 2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	8.1	8.8	9.6	- 0.7	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts.....	5.3	5.5	6.1	- 0.2	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	12.8	13.2	13.9	- 0.4	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.1	4.3	4.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments.....	2.1	2.1	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear.....	4.8	5.0	4.8	- 0.2	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	1.8	2.2	2.3	- 0.4	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	10.4	10.8	9.4	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.9	17.0	16.9	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Paperboard Mills.....	3.4	3.5	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes.....	5.7	5.7	5.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Newspapers.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Commercial Printing.....	4.8	4.8	4.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.8	35.9	36.9	- 0.1	- 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	15.0	14.9	16.2	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals.....	3.0	3.0	2.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.4	25.5	24.1	- 0.1	+ 1.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified.....	2.3	2.3	2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not..... Elsewhere Classified.....	11.0	11.2	11.1	- 0.2	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1552.8	1547.4	1506.0	+ 5.4	+46.8
Total Private.....	1261.0	1257.5	1233.1	+ 3.5	+27.9
Construction.....	100.0	100.9	92.3	- 0.9	+ 7.7
Manufacturing.....	385.8	387.5	391.0	- 1.7	- 5.2
Durable Goods.....	134.9	134.7	135.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products.....	15.6	15.6	15.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	11.1	11.2	10.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Primary Metal Industries.....	8.3	8.4	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products.....	17.5	17.4	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	35.8	35.7	35.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery.....	6.3	6.2	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	21.6	21.8	23.2	- 0.2	- 1.6
Nondurable Goods.....	250.9	252.8	255.8	- 1.9	- 4.9
Food and Kindred Products.....	16.0	16.2	15.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products.....	102.8	103.1	106.0	- 0.3	- 3.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	26.3	26.0	28.1	+ 0.3	- 1.8
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.....	26.2	26.5	27.8	- 0.3	- 1.6
Knitting Mills.....	8.6	8.7	9.6	- 0.1	- 1.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	16.9	17.3	14.5	- 0.4	+ 2.4
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	9.4	9.4	10.2	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	41.9	43.1	44.1	- 1.2	- 2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	8.1	8.7	9.6	- 0.6	- 1.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.0	13.2	14.1	- 0.2	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	10.7	10.9	9.7	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.7	16.9	16.7	- 0.2	+ 0.0
Printing and Publishing.....	11.5	11.3	11.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.6	35.8	36.6	- 0.2	- 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	14.9	14.8	15.9	+ 0.1	- 1.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From: Jun. 1990	Net Change From: Jul. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	65.1	64.6	63.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.2
Trucking and Warehousing.....	19.8	19.7	19.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Communication.....	12.9	12.5	12.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.3	16.1	16.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	347.9	345.4	339.8	+ 2.5	+ 8.1
Wholesale Trade.....	61.1	60.8	60.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Retail Trade.....	286.8	284.6	278.9	+ 2.2	+ 7.9
General Merchandise Stores.....	39.4	38.6	37.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
Food Stores.....	48.7	49.6	48.3	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	71.2	71.2	68.6	+ 0.0	+ 2.6
Insurance Carriers.....	15.4	15.4	14.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Services.....	289.2	286.1	276.6	+ 3.1	+12.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	23.8	23.8	24.4	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Educational Services.....	20.2	20.6	20.8	- 0.4	- 0.6
Total Government.....	291.8	289.9	272.8	+ 1.9	+19.0
Total Federal Government.....	50.4	50.4	40.0	+ 0.0	+10.4
Total State Government.....	95.5	95.7	90.6	- 0.2	+ 4.9
Total Local Government.....	145.9	143.8	141.5	+ 2.1	+ 4.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	334.5	340.4	328.9	237.5	242.2	236.9
Total Private.....	297.4	298.5	292.4	175.5	177.2	175.1
Construction and Mining.....	24.5	24.6	24.4	15.9	16.2	14.1
Special Trade Contractors.....	11.3	11.3	11.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	100.4	101.1	103.5	28.6	28.9	28.7
Durable Goods.....	33.6	34.0	33.3	13.6	13.9	13.8
Lumber and Wood Products Including... Furniture.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Primary Metal Industries and Fabri-.. cated Metal Products.....	6.3	6.4	6.4	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment...	13.0	13.3	12.8	3.4	3.4	3.7
Metalworking Machinery.....	2.1	2.5	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery.....	4.5	4.5	4.7	-	-	-
Computer and Office Equipment.....	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.7
Electronic and Other Electric Equip-. ment.....	6.6	6.7	6.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods.....	66.8	67.1	70.2	15.0	15.0	14.9
Food and Kindred Products.....	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Textile Mill Products.....	29.6	29.7	33.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	8.6	8.6	9.9	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade....	7.9	7.9	8.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....	1.5	1.5	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs.....	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	2.0	2.1	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	7.8	7.9	7.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and.... Underwear.....	3.5	3.5	3.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9.3	9.3	9.3	2.7	2.7	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.5	13.6	13.4	11.2	11.3	11.0
Communications.....	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	80.5	80.5	77.5	53.9	54.1	54.6
Wholesale Trade.....	18.7	18.7	17.9	12.8	12.9	13.1
Retail Trade.....	61.8	61.8	59.6	41.1	41.2	41.5
General Merchandise Stores.....	8.2	8.2	7.6	5.5	5.5	5.7
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	6.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.4	12.5	12.3	18.7	18.9	18.8
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	5.0	5.1	5.5
Services.....	66.1	66.2	61.3	47.2	47.8	47.9
Health Services.....	11.2	11.0	10.9	9.2	9.1	9.0
Hospitals.....	3.2	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	2.6	2.4	2.9
Total Government.....	37.1	41.9	36.5	62.0	65.0	61.8
Total Federal Government.....	2.6	2.6	2.0	8.6	8.6	7.9
Total State and Local Government.....	34.5	39.3	34.5	53.4	56.4	53.9
Total State Government.....	11.2	11.3	11.9	35.4	36.0	35.4
Total Local Government.....	23.3	28.0	22.6	18.0	20.4	18.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	208.8	210.1	195.6	50.9	53.1	54.4
Total Private.....	155.9	155.6	146.8	-	-	-
Construction and Mining.....	15.4	15.4	13.6	2.1	2.1	2.5
Manufacturing.....	21.2	21.2	21.0	19.8	20.0	20.7
Durable Goods.....	12.3	12.2	11.8	4.9	4.9	5.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and fabri-.. cated Metal Products.....	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	2.2	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	8.9	9.0	9.2	14.9	15.1	15.6
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.6	2.6	2.7	8.5	8.6	9.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.6	1.7	1.8
Paper and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.5	10.5	10.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	54.1	53.7	50.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
Wholesale Trade.....	9.2	9.3	8.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	44.9	44.4	41.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.1	9.1	9.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.....	45.6	45.7	42.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Total Government.....	52.9	54.5	48.8	5.5	7.4	7.5
Total Federal Government.....	20.8	20.8	20.0	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government.....	32.1	33.7	28.8	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	16.0	15.8	14.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	16.1	17.9	14.8	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

July, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	51.8	54.0	53.7
Construction and Mining.....	2.9	3.0	3.0
Manufacturing.....	13.2	13.3	13.1
Durable Goods.....	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods.....	8.7	8.8	8.7
Textile Mill Products.....	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.0	2.0	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	13.0	13.0	13.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.5
Services.....	9.8	9.8	9.8
Total Government.....	7.4	9.4	9.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From Jun. 1990	Net Change From Jul. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	729.6	744.0	708.8	-14.4	+20.8
Total Private	572.1	573.8	561.5	- 1.7	+10.6
Construction	9.8	9.8	8.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	154.7	158.2	159.8	- 3.5	- 5.1
Durable Goods	42.7	43.5	43.5	- 0.8	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.5	10.6	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic and other Electric Equipment	11.6	11.8	12.6	- 0.2	- 1.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	2.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	112.0	114.7	116.3	- 2.7	- 4.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.1	5.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.9	45.3	47.0	- 0.4	- 2.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.3	12.1	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	11.8	11.9	12.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.4	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	33.5	35.5	36.0	- 2.0	- 2.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.2	7.8	8.6	- 0.6	- 1.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.1	11.5	12.2	- 0.4	- 1.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.6	9.6	9.9	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod.	10.2	10.3	9.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	17.2	17.1	16.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communications	6.0	5.9	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

July, 1990

	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Net Change From Jun. 1990	Net Change From Jul. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade	180.2	179.6	174.6	+ 0.6	+ 5.6
Wholesale Trade	17.2	17.1	17.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.6	8.6	8.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.5	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	163.0	162.5	157.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.4
General Merchandise Stores	29.2	29.0	27.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Food Stores	23.4	23.7	23.2	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	46.9	46.8	45.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Insurance Carriers	9.7	9.8	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	163.2	162.2	155.8	+ 1.0	+ 7.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.9	17.0	17.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Health Services	48.8	48.5	45.5	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Hospitals	16.9	16.7	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Educational Services	11.2	12.1	11.5	- 0.9	- 0.3
Total Government	157.5	170.2	147.3	-12.7	+10.2
Total Federal Government	19.2	19.1	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 5.5
Total State and Local Government	138.3	151.1	133.6	-12.8	+ 4.7
Total State Government	53.5	53.8	50.9	- 0.3	+ 2.6
State Government Education	17.1	17.3	15.3	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Other State Government	36.4	36.5	35.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Total Local Government	84.8	97.3	82.7	-12.5	+ 2.1
Local Government Education	48.6	61.4	48.5	-12.8	+ 0.1
Other Local Government	36.2	35.9	34.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1990

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
MANUFACTURING	295.0	299.1	299.8	358.75	359.31	352.26	40.4	40.6	41.2	8.88	8.85	8.55
DURABLE GOODS	102.5	103.8	102.5	381.43	383.30	372.32	42.1	42.4	42.6	9.06	9.04	8.74
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.2	13.0	329.33	332.11	337.64	41.9	42.2	42.1	7.86	7.87	8.02
Furniture and Fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.5	277.42	275.81	291.72	40.5	40.8	42.9	6.85	6.76	6.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.8	8.4	429.14	430.57	412.58	42.7	42.8	42.1	10.05	10.06	9.80
Fabricated Metal Products	12.8	12.8	12.6	367.57	368.52	369.77	41.3	41.5	42.6	8.90	8.88	8.68
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.2	26.6	26.0	411.70	414.30	396.46	42.4	42.8	43.0	9.71	9.68	9.22
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.3	424.32	423.95	411.30	44.2	44.3	45.0	9.60	9.57	9.14
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.2	16.5	17.4	338.96	341.88	336.52	40.4	40.7	41.7	8.39	8.40	8.07
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.1	3.8	352.70	359.35	386.78	42.7	43.4	46.6	8.26	8.28	8.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	192.5	195.3	197.3	346.81	346.50	341.82	39.5	39.6	40.5	8.78	8.75	8.44
Food and Kindred Products	11.1	11.1	11.0	296.24	297.97	303.77	36.8	37.2	39.4	8.05	8.01	7.71
Textile Mill Products	88.3	88.9	91.3	332.45	332.05	323.16	40.2	40.2	40.7	8.27	8.26	7.94
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	23.6	23.6	25.2	339.49	334.96	336.61	39.8	39.5	41.0	8.53	8.48	8.21
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	23.6	23.8	25.0	349.57	349.46	323.57	40.6	40.4	39.8	8.61	8.65	8.13
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.6	8.4	279.89	290.65	305.87	39.2	40.2	41.9	7.14	7.23	7.30
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.5	13.7	11.6	342.69	344.42	341.82	40.7	41.1	42.2	8.42	8.38	8.10
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.2	8.8	305.12	299.38	291.34	40.2	39.6	39.8	7.59	7.56	7.32
Apparel and Other Textile Products	33.4	35.3	35.6	215.16	218.04	218.86	36.1	36.4	37.8	5.96	5.99	5.79
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.2	7.8	8.6	196.18	201.49	206.18	34.6	34.8	36.3	5.67	5.79	5.68
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.5	10.8	11.4	196.54	198.69	190.69	36.6	37.0	37.1	5.37	5.37	5.14
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	566.80	563.77	573.14	43.3	43.3	45.2	13.09	13.02	12.68
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.3	6.2	353.81	354.16	339.44	37.8	38.0	37.8	9.36	9.32	8.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	21.7	22.4	484.96	486.20	495.69	39.3	39.4	41.0	12.34	12.34	12.09

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing	15.1	15.1	14.7	376.91	377.85	365.24
Durable Goods	9.5	9.3	8.9	381.10	382.02	365.49
Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.8	5.8	370.74	373.09	366.60

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing	39.8	39.9	39.4	9.47	9.47	9.27
Durable Goods	41.2	41.3	40.7	9.25	9.25	8.98
Nondurable Goods	37.6	37.8	37.6	9.86	9.87	9.75

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing	18.2	18.4	18.8	381.29	383.11	358.03
Durable Goods	8.6	8.8	8.8	355.88	358.39	343.54
Fabricated Metals	2.3	2.3	2.1	355.37	362.25	356.93
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	1.5	1.6	1.7	393.82	388.45	371.51
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.6	10.0	403.94	404.55	371.07
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	2.0	356.17	363.36	319.46
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.1	1.3	193.36	195.29	201.06

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing	41.9	42.1	41.2	9.10	9.10	8.69
Durable Goods	41.0	41.1	40.8	8.68	8.72	8.42
Fabricated Metal Products	40.8	41.4	41.6	8.71	8.75	8.58
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	42.9	42.5	42.9	9.18	9.14	8.66
Nondurable Goods	42.7	42.9	41.6	9.46	9.43	8.92
Textile Mill Products	42.2	42.9	40.8	8.44	8.47	7.83
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	37.4	37.7	39.5	5.17	5.18	5.09

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 12 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing	75.5	75.9	78.2	362.15	362.20	344.01
Durable Goods	24.3	24.4	23.9	419.32	418.44	390.63
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	9.9	10.0	9.6	482.67	472.88	437.60
Special Industry Machinery	3.0	3.0	3.1	425.65	421.52	409.06
Nondurable Goods	51.2	51.5	54.3	334.32	335.60	324.01
Textile Mill Products	25.2	25.3	28.3	334.06	334.89	329.21
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	7.4	7.4	8.4	354.48	347.77	340.70
Knitting Mills	1.1	1.1	1.4	292.96	285.35	259.91
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.8	2.8	315.19	323.19	342.11
Apparel and Other Textile Product	6.5	6.6	6.6	209.44	214.89	203.50
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	0.8	0.8	1.0	166.48	172.84	171.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	5.5	5.5	5.6	456.96	457.80	428.07

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989	Jul. 1990	Jun. 1990	Jul. 1989
All Manufacturing	41.2	41.3	41.1	8.79	8.77	8.37
Durable Goods	44.0	44.0	43.5	9.53	9.51	8.98
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	46.5	46.0	45.3	10.38	10.28	9.66
Special Industry Machinery	44.9	44.7	45.1	9.48	9.43	9.07
Nondurable Goods	39.8	40.0	40.1	8.40	8.39	8.08
Textile Mill Products	40.2	40.3	41.1	8.31	8.31	8.01
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	42.1	41.5	41.6	8.42	8.38	8.19
Knitting Mills	38.7	38.2	36.3	7.57	7.47	7.16
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	39.3	39.9	44.2	8.02	8.10	7.74
Apparel and Other Textile Product	37.4	37.9	36.8	5.60	5.67	5.53
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	33.7	34.5	36.4	4.94	5.01	4.71
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.0	42.0	41.2	10.88	10.90	10.39

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JULY, 1990

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989
Abbeville	6,880	6,940	6,820	3,690	3,650	3,680	3,190	3,290	3,140
Aiken	52,500	53,900	52,100	19,100	19,000	19,200	33,400	34,900	32,900
Allendale	3,390	3,640	3,370	1,370	1,370	1,230	2,020	2,270	2,140
Anderson	50,900	53,100	54,400	19,800	20,000	20,700	31,100	33,100	33,700
Bamberg	4,710	4,800	4,350	1,550	1,540	1,430	3,160	3,260	2,920
Barnwell	7,660	7,780	7,530	3,200	3,170	3,170	4,460	4,610	4,360
Beaufort	35,050	35,210	35,370	960	960	1,080	34,090	34,250	34,290
Berkeley	26,900	27,200	25,200	6,700	6,700	6,700	20,200	20,500	18,500
Calhoun	3,150	3,520	3,980	1,620	1,680	2,230	1,530	1,840	1,750
Charleston	161,700	162,700	151,800	9,500	9,500	9,400	152,200	153,200	142,400
Cherokee	19,100	19,090	18,920	9,270	9,320	9,400	9,830	9,770	9,520
Chester	11,770	12,630	12,700	6,170	6,770	7,050	5,600	5,860	5,650
Chesterfield	13,090	14,090	14,060	7,450	7,690	7,830	5,640	6,400	6,230
Clarendon	6,300	7,040	6,480	1,360	1,460	1,430	4,940	5,580	5,050
Colleton	9,860	10,710	10,540	2,660	2,670	2,580	7,200	8,040	7,960
Darlington	21,070	22,590	21,720	7,720	7,760	7,720	13,350	14,830	14,000
Dillon	8,790	8,980	9,100	3,770	3,790	3,820	5,020	5,190	5,280
Dorchester	20,200	20,200	18,600	5,000	5,000	4,900	15,200	15,200	13,700
Edgefield	4,310	4,600	4,600	2,120	2,030	2,160	2,190	2,570	2,440
Fairfield	8,000	8,300	8,160	3,130	3,170	3,330	4,870	5,130	4,830
Florence	51,800	54,000	53,700	13,200	13,300	13,100	38,600	40,700	40,600
Georgetown	16,040	17,260	16,690	4,460	4,500	4,470	11,580	12,760	12,220
Greenville	194,100	197,000	189,700	50,000	50,400	52,100	144,100	146,600	137,600
Greenwood	28,680	29,860	29,050	11,140	11,280	11,230	17,540	18,580	17,820
Hampton	5,680	5,970	5,800	1,860	1,860	1,880	3,820	4,110	3,920
Horry	67,280	70,550	69,360	5,500	5,710	6,040	61,780	64,840	63,320
Jasper	3,760	4,030	3,960	350	350	360	3,410	3,680	3,600
Kershaw	16,430	16,700	16,430	6,420	6,430	6,120	10,010	10,270	10,310
Lancaster	18,500	18,880	18,730	8,030	8,130	8,180	10,470	10,750	10,550
Laurens	20,870	21,150	20,700	8,150	8,260	8,360	12,720	12,890	12,340
Lee	3,520	3,920	3,670	1,340	1,340	1,420	2,180	2,580	2,250
Lexington	56,200	57,200	56,300	13,800	13,900	14,200	42,400	43,300	42,100
McCormick	2,010	2,250	2,210	730	760	840	1,280	1,490	1,370
Marion	12,090	12,690	12,530	6,080	6,400	6,340	6,010	6,290	6,190
Marlboro	9,350	10,070	8,960	5,130	5,220	4,420	4,220	4,850	4,540
Newberry	10,900	11,520	11,570	4,770	4,740	5,060	6,130	6,780	6,510
Oconee	24,190	25,340	24,820	10,240	10,310	9,920	13,950	15,030	14,900
Orangeburg	30,530	31,720	30,250	9,930	10,090	9,660	20,600	21,630	20,590
Pickens	33,400	34,600	33,500	12,100	12,100	12,200	21,300	22,500	21,300
Richland	181,300	185,000	180,600	14,800	15,000	14,500	166,500	170,000	166,100
Saluda	3,440	3,580	3,550	1,410	1,440	1,470	2,030	2,140	2,080
Spartanburg	107,000	108,800	105,700	38,300	38,600	39,200	68,700	70,200	66,500
Sumter	32,860	34,830	33,160	10,060	10,010	10,020	22,800	24,820	23,140
Union	10,480	10,630	10,910	5,640	5,590	5,990	4,840	5,040	4,920
Williamsburg	10,920	11,220	11,730	5,060	5,010	5,390	5,860	6,210	6,340
York	47,400	48,600	47,900	13,100	13,100	13,400	34,300	35,500	34,500

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JULY, 1990

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989
ABBEVILLE....	11,220	9,990	10,350	1,040	660	610	9.3	6.6	5.9
AIKEN.....	66,770	65,450	63,740	3,090	2,630	2,610	4.6	4.0	4.1
ALLENDALE....	5,260	5,430	5,080	390	340	410	7.4	6.2	8.1
ANDERSON MSA.	70,550	71,350	70,470	4,680	4,280	3,100	6.6	6.0	4.4
BAMBERG.....	7,440	7,270	6,890	780	560	890	10.4	7.6	12.9
BARNWELL....	9,490	9,600	9,230	830	910	990	8.7	9.5	10.7
BEAUFORT....	39,280	38,940	38,290	1,220	1,180	1,050	3.1	3.0	2.7
BERKELEY....	56,350	55,980	51,060	2,010	1,940	1,780	3.6	3.5	3.5
CALHOUN.....	4,390	4,720	5,140	400	290	360	9.0	6.1	7.0
CHARLESTON...	151,490	151,220	138,790	5,370	5,900	6,290	3.5	3.9	4.5
CHEROKEE....	25,480	25,080	23,930	1,740	1,720	1,140	6.8	6.9	4.8
CHESTER.....	14,920	15,410	14,690	1,870	1,630	1,080	12.5	10.6	7.4
CHESTERFIELD.	20,270	21,390	20,700	1,230	1,190	1,000	6.1	5.5	4.8
CLARENDON....	11,900	12,760	11,760	1,010	870	950	8.5	6.8	8.1
COLLETON....	17,150	19,270	18,400	990	1,030	870	5.8	5.3	4.7
DARLINGTON...	28,910	30,300	28,810	1,870	1,740	1,840	6.5	5.7	6.4
DILLON.....	14,310	14,300	14,450	1,040	980	1,240	7.3	6.8	8.6
DORCHESTER...	39,510	39,350	35,830	1,380	1,430	1,260	3.5	3.6	3.5
EDGEFIELD....	7,080	7,330	7,300	330	320	380	4.6	4.3	5.2
FAIRFIELD....	11,310	11,310	11,020	1,110	910	930	9.8	8.0	8.4
FLORENCE MSA.	57,570	59,090	57,590	3,200	2,930	2,920	5.5	5.0	5.1
GEORGETOWN...	21,630	22,530	21,150	1,680	1,390	1,150	7.8	6.1	5.4
GREENVILLE...	184,240	184,090	175,190	7,180	7,020	6,990	3.9	3.8	4.0
GREENWOOD....	29,630	30,140	28,870	1,980	1,820	1,830	6.7	6.0	6.3
HAMPTON.....	7,980	8,020	7,680	620	460	420	7.8	5.7	5.5
HORRY.....	78,230	80,590	77,000	4,000	3,850	3,130	5.1	4.8	4.1
JASPER.....	6,920	7,150	6,850	290	310	230	4.2	4.3	3.4
KERSHAW.....	20,000	20,000	19,310	1,290	1,230	1,220	6.5	6.1	6.3
LANCASTER....	26,150	26,560	25,320	1,780	2,060	1,490	6.8	7.7	5.9
LAURENS.....	25,990	25,390	24,670	1,560	1,450	1,240	6.0	5.7	5.0
LEE.....	9,230	9,680	9,100	570	580	460	6.1	5.9	5.1
LEXINGTON....	98,220	98,600	93,880	3,580	3,570	2,740	3.6	3.6	2.9
McCORMICK....	2,960	3,090	2,960	340	280	200	11.3	8.9	6.8
MARION.....	14,890	15,360	14,910	1,220	1,260	1,240	8.2	8.2	8.3
MARLBORO.....	13,410	14,250	12,580	1,180	1,320	1,260	8.8	9.2	10.0
NEWBERRY.....	14,430	15,300	14,830	890	930	810	6.2	6.1	5.5
OCONEE.....	29,930	30,790	29,400	1,690	1,550	1,340	5.7	5.0	4.6
ORANGEBURG...	42,030	41,860	40,140	3,320	2,220	3,030	7.9	5.3	7.5
PICKENS.....	52,650	52,040	48,950	3,120	2,510	1,900	5.9	4.8	3.9
RICHLAND.....	146,680	147,030	141,030	5,840	5,600	5,400	4.0	3.8	3.8
SALUDA.....	8,150	8,280	7,950	490	490	330	6.0	5.9	4.2
SPARTANBURG..	119,860	120,120	113,400	5,350	5,600	4,620	4.5	4.7	4.1
SUMTER.....	38,770	39,900	37,870	3,080	2,340	3,020	8.0	5.9	8.0
UNION.....	14,710	14,590	14,510	1,150	1,070	890	7.8	7.3	6.1
WILLIAMSBURG.	18,290	17,840	18,140	1,970	1,240	1,310	10.7	6.9	7.2
YORK.....	75,310	75,510	70,870	3,550	3,570	3,050	4.7	4.7	4.3
CHAS MSA.....	247,350	246,550	225,680	8,750	9,260	9,330	3.5	3.8	4.1
COLA MSA.....	244,900	245,630	234,920	9,420	9,160	8,150	3.8	3.7	3.5
GRNV MSA.....	356,740	356,240	337,550	15,650	15,120	13,510	4.4	4.2	4.0
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,770.9	1,784.3	1,700.1	93.3	87.1	81.0	5.3	4.9	4.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY, 1990

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUL. 1990	JUN. 1990	JUL. 1989	JUL. 1990	JUN. 1990	JUL. 1989	JUL. 1990	JUN. 1990	JUL. 1989
ANDERSON	13,670	13,800	13,560	1,170	1,070	780	8.6	7.8	5.8
CHARLESTON	40,550	40,470	37,140	1,400	1,540	1,640	3.5	3.8	4.4
COLUMBIA	47,940	48,040	46,080	2,280	2,180	2,110	4.8	4.5	4.6
FLORENCE	15,870	16,290	15,880	830	760	760	5.2	4.7	4.8
GREENVILLE	35,770	35,740	34,030	1,670	1,630	1,630	4.7	4.6	4.8
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	14,180	14,620	14,010	510	490	400	3.6	3.3	2.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	24,130	24,130	22,230	1,300	1,430	1,530	5.4	5.9	6.9
ROCK HILL	23,990	24,060	22,560	1,340	1,350	1,150	5.6	5.6	5.1
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,490	24,550	23,150	1,310	1,370	1,130	5.4	5.6	4.9
SUMTER	11,770	12,100	11,490	960	730	940	8.2	6.0	8.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.